

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Steamship
"QUANGSE,"
Capt. Jones, will be despatched
as above on WEDNES-
DAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap12

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, at their Sale
Room, Praya, on

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at Noon,—
Electro-plated Table Spoons and Forks,
Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cologne
and Lavender Water, Cold Cream,
Smelling Salts, Felt and Straw Hats,
Toys, Silver-light Lamps, Galvanized
Basins.
Also,
25 doz. Day and Martin's Blacking.
25 " Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom.
5 casks Claret.
3 rolls Floor Oilcloth, 24 ft. wide.
Old Iron and Brass.
do, do, do.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors
of description, at purchaser's risk on the
fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, March 21, 1876. mc24

SAYLE & Co. have opened
their first delivery of New
Goods for the coming Season, to
which they invite special atten-
tion.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-
made Costumes in a variety of
Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroid-
ered Linen, Printed, Cambric,
White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric
Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress
Materials in all the newest
designs.

French Millinery of the latest
fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafors.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and
Shoes.

Also,
A fresh supply of the "Little
Wanzer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong,
SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the Estate of the late A.
MARCOUS DALL, and all Persons indebted
to the same, are requested to communicate
immediately with the Undersigned.
H. LOWCOCK,
Executor.
Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20, *Tigre*, French steamer, 1950,
Brunet, Shanghai Mar. 17, Mails and
General.—*MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.*
March 21, *Penedo*, British steamer, 652,
Cain, Saigon Mar. 15, Rice.—*MELBOURNE*
& Co.
March 21, *Ling Feng*, Revenue cruiser,
T. E. Cooker, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 21, *Albatros*, for Cheloo,
21, *Maagregor*, for Saigon,
21, *Emma*, for Bangkok,
21, *James Wilson*, for Samarang,
21, *Lord MacDonnell*, for Saigon,
21, *Dora*, for Sual,
21, *Formosa*, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Chateaubriand, for Bangkok.
Humboldt, for Bangkok.
Emmerlin, for Yokohama.
Nestor, for Shanghai.
Sumatra, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Tigre*, from Shanghai
for Hongkong, Mr. Climent, Miss Romoli,
and 6 Chinese. For *Maagregor*, Messrs
Otto Grabe, T. O'Brien, A. B. Stripling,
Hassell, Bodorol, and E. Smith.
Per *Ling Feng*, 1 M. Customs Staff for
Klang-Chow—Viz. Messrs H. O. Brown,
Commissioner, C. C. Stuhlmann, Assistant,
Traumnack, Tide Surveyor, Poynter, Ex-
aminer, Forsyth, Tide-waiter, and Nutter,
Tide-waiter.
DEPARTED.—Per *Douglas*, for Amoy, Mrs
Johnston, for Foochow, Mr. and Mrs Mac-
kenzie, Messrs F. H. Thomas and John
Thorne, and 468 Chinese.
To DEPART.—Per *Sumatra*, 693 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Penedo* reports had
fine weather up to yesterday, when experi-
enced thick weather, with much rain.
Passed a steamer off Devil's Head, flying
M.P.V.W., on the 17th March at 8.30 p.m.
Bound South.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
For MANILA.—
Per *LEONOR*, at 11.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 22nd inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.
For ILOILO.—
Per *Barques ROCKWOOD*, at 2.30 p.m.
To-morrow, the 22nd inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *NESTOR*, at 11.30 a.m. on Thurs-
day, the 23rd inst.
For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-
TOWN, OLELAND BAY, BOW-
EN, KAPPEL BAY, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-
BOURNE.—
Per *QUEENSLAND*, at 11.30 a.m. on
Saturday, the 25th inst.
For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per *QUANGSE*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednes-
day, the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *TIGRE*,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 23rd inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singa-
pore, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 22nd inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,
which remains open all night.
Thursday, 23rd inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mc23

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *TEHRAN*,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
30th inst.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 29th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, 30th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage until
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom via
Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet on payment of a
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc30

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *BELGIO*,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 1st April, with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—
2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.
2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra postage
until
2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.
Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.
The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hong-
kong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S.
Stamps to those places only the names
of which are printed in Italics. To all
the other places named correspondence
cannot be Registered through, but only
to San Francisco (8 cents).
The following are the charges on Correspond-
ence thus sent:—

	Per half ounce, Hongkong Stamps	Per ounce, U.S. Stamps
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, St. John's, Baha- mas, Nassau, New Provid- ence, ...	8	8
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagen, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Gren- ada, Jamaica, New Gra- nada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, ...	8	8
Hawaii, Newfoundland, ...	8	8
Venezuela, ...	8	10
Batavia, Geyser, Galiana, Honduras, Martinique, San- ta Martha, Turk's Island, ...	8	15
Brazil, ...	8	15
Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Gua- yana, ...	8	25
Books, &c., per 4 oz. ...	8	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers
or Book Packages (as silk scarves,
jewellery, &c.) will be detained.
ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1876. ap1

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, March 23:—
Noon.—*Nestor* leaves for Shanghai.
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.
FRIDAY, March 24:—
11 a.m.—Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval
Yard.
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.
SATURDAY, March 25:—
Noon.—*Queensland* leaves for Singapore,
Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
Gunga leaves for Manila on or about this
date.
SUNDAY, March 26:—
Daylight.—*Yesso* leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.
WEDNESDAY, March 29:—
Goods per *Nestor* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
THURSDAY, March 30:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
Cheong leaves for Cocktown, Townsville,
Brisbane and Sydney on or about this
date.
SATURDAY, April 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer *Belgio* leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.
Warrants against undelivered Dividends,
Bonus or Interests on Victoria Fire
Insurance Co., to be presented before
this date.
WEDNESDAY, April 12:—
2 p.m.—*Quangse* leaves for San Francisco.
SATURDAY, April 15:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.
SATURDAY, April 22:—
Claims against the Estate of Captain
Lawrence Young, deceased, must be
sent in on or before this date.
FRIDAY, June 30:—
Claims against the Estate of Diederich
Helmholtz, Querino Antonio Gutierrez,
Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and
Henry Roberts, deceased, must be
proved on or before this date.
MONDAY, July 31:—
Claims against the Estates of Gustav
Tobler, Edward Parker, Edward
Richard Handley, Kwong Tham, Lam
Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Saw
Fan, Man Chan, and a Chinaman,
name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must
be proved on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Delayed leaves for London on or about
this date.

Auctions.
Noon.—Sale of Furniture, &c., at
"London Inn," Queen's Road.
Noon.—Sale of Pumps, Boller, &c., at
Cosmopolitan Docks.

Miscellaneous.
Noon.—Claims against the *Formosa* must
be sent in to the Agents.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.
The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 13th March, Mrs. K.
M. YANKOWSKY, of a Daughter.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

THE news of the peaceful settlement of
the Korean difficulty appears to have
created a feeling of profound satisfaction
in Japan. Both the foreign and the
native press of the country have been
devoting a large amount of space to com-
ment and congratulation on the event,
and, as was to be expected, they have
not neglected to point out that Japan
has succeeded in doing what France and
America failed to do—bring the Koreans
to reason. This, however, is a bit of
pardonable pride at the present moment,
and certainly the Japanese have shown
no lack of spirit, and a considerable
amount of skill in diplomacy, in the
affair. How is it, though, that the full
text of the new treaty between the two
countries has not been made public? We
published about a week ago what was
reported to be the gist of the treaty, and
the Japanese papers to hand by yesterday's
mail contain a somewhat fuller outline of
its articles than we then gave, but the
treaty, in its entirety, had not appeared
in any of the Yokohama Journals up to
the 18th inst. There is no particular
reason for doubting the correctness of
the outline published, although it is
rather singular that the public should be
favoured piecemeal with the
treaty. The fullest outline that has
appeared does not contain more than
five articles, whereas we are assured by
one of the Yokohama papers that there
are no less than twelve.
The great features in the Treaty, so
far as it has been made public, are that
it opens Corea for trade, and establishes
a Korean Legation at Yedo, and a Japa-
nese one at Kousa. According to
some versions of the treaty, Corea is
only to be opened for trade to foreigners
on condition that they consent to be
amenable to Japanese law, but it is
worthy of note that there is nothing
said about this in the later accounts of
the terms of the treaty. Under any
circumstances it will be easy for Great
Britain or any other European country
to follow in the lead taken by Japan,
and obtain a treaty enabling its subjects

to trade with Corea on the same footing
as the Japanese; and it is to be hoped
that the home Government will not be
tardy in taking steps to bring about such
a result.

If the account in the *Japan Mail* of
the natural resources of Corea is correct,
it does not appear likely that Japan or
any other nation will reap much advan-
tage through the opening of the Korean
ports. According to the paper in ques-
tion, the country is barren and unattrac-
tive; the food of the inhabitants is of
the simplest kind, namely, fish, rice and
poor vegetables; and copper cash, the
material of which comes from Japan, is
the only coin known. There are said to
be gold deposits, and \$130,000 in gold
dust—a very large sum for so poor a
nation—is said to be sent annually as
tribute to China, this treasure being col-
lected from washings at the foot of the
mountain ranges. The *Mail* adds that
the general impression made on the
members of the mission seemed to be
highly unfavourable to any prospect of a
valuable trade springing up between the
two countries, and that the Koreans were
represented as being bitterly and obstina-
tely opposed to all intercourse with
Europeans, whose approaches they were
determined to resist at all hazards.

It is always refreshing to find some one
who has the "courage of his opinions,"
and such an individual is evidently to be
found amongst the editorial staff of the
Calcutta Englishman. We had always
thought that even the most pronounced
supporters of the opium traffic recognised
in that trade a certain element of moral
evil. As a rule our Indian contemporaries
adopt what may be termed a de-
cently apologetic tone in dealing with
the question,—they deplore the evils
which result from indulgence in opium,
but cannot shut their eyes to the fiscal
necessities of the Indian Empire. An
article has, however, recently appeared
in the journal above noted so utterly
different in tone from those which have
usually touched upon the subject that it
is worth passing notice. In this article
the writer not merely treats the opium
trade as an ordinary business—people
nearer Hongkong do that—but ex-
presses a hope that the consumption of
the drug, which the majority of publicists
and humanitarians are agreed to
consider as one of the most fatal used by
man, will positively increase. Speaking
of the competition between the Chinese
and the English drug, and averting in a
tone of the most unfeigned regret to the
way in which the growth of Chinese
opium threatens to affect the export of
the Indian drug for the China market,
he says,—"there will always be waver-
ers, either from taste or necessity, be-
tween the one drug and the other, whom
it is as well to net for the Indian drug,
even at a slight sacrifice, in the hope
that either their tastes or their means
may improve, and they may become con-
firmed consumers of it."

We have been accustomed to various
forms of advocacy as regards the opium
question; we are well aware that the
journals of India are all too apt to
overlook any consideration save that of
revenue in dealing with a subject,
but it is somewhat new to us to
find a high class journal expressing a
hope that the opium smokers of
China will improve "either in their
tastes or their means, so that they may
become confirmed smokers of the Indian
drug." If this be the tone taken by
organs which enjoy the confidence of the
Indian Government, and to whom so
enlightened and educated a class of peo-
ple as the Europeans of India look for
enlightenment on a subject of such vast
importance to a large proportion of the
human race, the magnitude of the diffi-
culties to be vanquished thus presented to
the Anti-Opium Society is vast indeed.
They have hitherto realized that they have
to contend with the fiscal necessities of our
Indian Empire, they have deplored the
want of anything like sympathy on the
part of those whom they think ought to
view the Opium trade in the same light
as themselves, but it will probably be
new to them to find an influential
journal openly expressing a wish that
the consumers of Opium may increase.
As our readers are aware we have never
given the Opium Association more than a
qualified support; we have recognised
much that was wanting in taste in the
mode in which their views were advo-
cated in their special organ, but recog-
nising as we do the fact that Opium,
like spirits, does work an undoubted
amount of evil to those who consume it
immoderately, we may anticipate the
regret with which the Association will
probably notice this article that the *Eng-
lishman* should have thought fit to
suggest that the increase of an undoubt-
ed vice is a thing to be desired by Eng-
lishmen at large.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING

PRESS.

The *Press*, commenting on the Reuter's
telegram stating that a Spanish Envoy is
going to China to arrange the question of
shipment of coals to Cuba, says "No
doubt the Spanish Government are pre-
pared to promise that abuses like those
perpetrated in past times shall not be per-
mitted, and they will ask that a Chinese
Consul may be despatched to Cuba without
delay. It will be readily granted that,
under such circumstances, Cuba may prove
a desirable field for Chinese labour, and
could be conscientiously recommended as
such, but for one consideration. At the
present time the island is in a condition of
anarchy, and it is not unlikely that further

complications may ensue. Whether Spain
will be able to reassert her supremacy or
not we are unable to decide, but it is at
least certain that she will only be able to
do so after a long and desperate struggle.
In the meantime the island, beautiful and
fertile as it is acknowledged to be, is not
exactly a pleasant spot to reside in, owing
to the disturbed conditions of society. It
would, perhaps, be better for the Chinese
to wait the issue of the present contest be-
fore accepting the offer about to be held
out to them by the Spanish Government.—
The *Press* also comments on the part taken
by China in regard to the Korean difficulty.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* gives the origin of St.
Patrick's day, and a portion of the Har-
bour Master's report.
The *Chung Ngai San Po* says that Li
Hung Chang has memorialised the Throne
to repeal the law against poppy planting.
India is now planting tea for fear of her
opium being supplanted by that of native
growth.
The *Universal Circulating Herald* notices
the political movements of Russia in
Central Asia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At the Marine Court to-day Lam Fat, mas-
ter of Ballast boat (No. 414a) was fined \$1
or two days' imprisonment for throwing
ballast into the harbour on the 18th inst.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Shanghai Courier*
states that the officers of the Customs' *cu-
sers* are about to assume a uniform very
like that of the British navy. The badge
on the cap has a gold laurel wreath inside
a silver anchor with a dragon twisted round
it, and the buttons are of a similar design.

THE case against Mr Hopplus for a breach
of the Building Ordinance was concluded
yesterday. The Surveyor General reported
against the defendant, and the Magistrate
accordingly pronounced the defect com-
plained of to be a breach of the ordinance.
The foundation complained of was there-
fore ordered to be remedied.

THIS *Egeria*, we understand, leaves Canton
on the 24th inst. for Hainan, having on
board Sir Brooke Robertson, K.C.B., Mr
R. J. Forrest (who takes charge as Vice-
Consul) and Mr C. M. Ford. H.I.C.M.'s
gun-vessel *Ling-Feng* leaves Hongkong for
the same destination early to-morrow, so as
to allow the Customs' Officials to have a few
days' start in arranging matters with the
native authorities.

THE late rains have, as was to be expected,
caused considerable sinkings in parts of
Kennedy Road, which is now approaching
very near completion. In one or two places,
however, the road is not yet made up, and
consequently, chairs and pedestrians can
scarcely use it with safety. The nine feet
width scheme talked about does not seem
to have been carried out, and the portion
of the road round the powder magazine has
not yet been commenced.

THE *Johan Sverdrup* left Newcastle (N.S.W.)
on the 28th Jan. for Hongkong, coal-laden;
and the *Amie Mable* left the same port for
Shanghai on 8th Feb. The *Otago* was
loading at Newcastle for this port. The
William Manson arrived at Sydney from
Fuechow on the 14th Feb. The *Chach-
namadin* reached Adelaide from China on
Feb. 14. The *Corinne* cleared from Sydney
for Hongkong via Newcastle on 5th Feb.,
and the *Kyleman* left Sydney for Shanghai
on the 7th Feb.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following is the Report of the Directors
to be presented at the Fifth Ordinary Meet-
ing of Shareholders, on Friday next:—
The Directors have now to submit to the
Shareholders their Report upon the Com-
pany's business for the year ending 31st
Dec. 1875.

It will be seen from the annexed account,
that the premium received during 1875 amount-
ed to \$240,478.69, showing an increase on the
previous year's business, and that though
the losses have been heavy, there remains
(after paying the usual interest of 12 per
cent. on the paid up capital) a handsome
surplus on the year's working; unfortunately,
however, the losses for 1874 augmented very
greatly subsequently to the issue of the
last Report and largely exceeded the
amount estimated and carried forward to
meet them, consequently the deficiency has
had to be made good from the earnings of
1875; this has absorbed so large a sum that
the Directors are unable to further increase
the Reserve Fund or to make a return to
contributors at present. The Directors,
however, would call the attention of Share-
holders to the item in Working Account of
"Salvage claims"—\$30,000—and explain
that of this amount \$16,000 have already
been recovered and the balance—\$14,000—is
represented by claims for \$74,000, the
whole of which they have every reason to
expect will be recovered at an early day, and
should their expectations be realised there
will be a considerable sum available for
distribution, in accordance with the Articles
of Association, which they recommend
should then be immediately done.
At a meeting of Chinese Shareholders
held on the 17th November last, Mr Lee
Tuck Cheong and Mr Fung Tang were
elected Directors in accordance with Section
89 of the Articles of Association. Two

members of the Board, Mr S. E. Burrows
and Mr H. Seymour Geary retire in rotation,
but being eligible, offer themselves for re-
election.
Mr H. Nilsen having resigned the pos-
ition of Auditor the Directors have appointed
Mr L. Hauschild to fill the vacancy, and
they have pleasure in recommending that
his election be confirmed and also the re-
election of Mr A. McIver.

THE following are the Rice Cargoes from
Saloon to this port to March 10th:—
Feb. 28, Norden, 21,000 piculs; March
1, Asia, 14,000 piculs; 1, Penguin, 32,000
piculs; 2, Fardo, 22,500 piculs; 2, Mont-
gomeryshire, 33,500 piculs; 3, Tingwah,
28,600 piculs; 4, Macgregor, 37,000 piculs;
7, Maharajah, 30,000; 8, Araratton Apsar,
26,500 piculs; 10, Cawdor Castle, 46,000
piculs; 10, Chevrolet, 24,000 piculs.

The vessels in port bound for China on
Mar. 12th were:—
Kate Waters for Hongkong, Mystery for
Hongkong, Glamis Castle for Hongkong,
Forania for Hongkong, Clio for Amoy,
Breemar Castle for Hongkong, Estepora
for Swatow, Penado for Hongkong, Par-
ambuco for Hongkong, Altona for Hong-
kong.

A MEETING was held, some time ago, at Pa-
ris by the shareholders of the Indo-China
Bank established at Saigon. This is the
only French Bank in French territory in
the east. Cochinchina, with respect to
its population, the extent of land under
cultivation, and the nature of its general
commerce occupies the front rank among
the French Colonies in the East and West
Indies, while French India has a popula-
tion of 325,171; Reunion, 212,883; Mar-
tinique, 153,108; Guadeloupe, 133,087; Gu-
iana, 17,890; Cochinchina has a popula-
tion of 1,735,000. In 1854, the amount of
the imports and exports of the last-named
province was estimated at 30,000,000;
665 ships arrived and departed from the
port, with a tonnage of 212,300. In eight
years these figures were trebled, for in
1873 the imports and exports reached a
hundred million francs, while there were
1,229 ships, with a tonnage of 574,000.
Considering the importance of the place
and its increasing prosperity, an institution
like the Indo-China Bank has a good field
to work. It is largely assisted by the
Comptoir d'Escompte, and its directors, we
understand, intend establishing a branch
bank in Pondicherry.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
21st March, 1876.

DAMAGE TO TREES.

Li Akung, a coolie was charged with cut-
ting some branches off a tree on the hill
opposite the Aberdeen Docks. Fined \$5, in
default one month's hard labour, and to be
exposed for three months in the stocks at
Aberdeen.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Charles Summer, carpenter on board the
American ship *Nightingale*, was charged
with having broken the glass shade of a
clock in the Tung Shing ship. The defend-
ant and a friend went into the shop to buy
some milk handkerchiefs. The defendant
was drunk and fell on the shade, breaking
it. Ordered to pay \$2½ amends.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Dun and William Lakeland were
charged with being drunk. Chinese con-
stable, No. 411, stated that he was on duty
near the P. & O. wharf. He heard a noise
in the water and went in the direction of
the noise. He saw Dun swimming in the
water, while Lakeland was lying on the
wharf partly in the water. They were taken
to the Chop. Dun was sent to Hospital
suffering from a fracture of the clavicle and
could not appear. The 2nd defendant was
fined 50 cents.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr Justice Snowdon.)
21st March, 1876.

Chow Awai v. E. Moore, \$3.65.—This
was a claim for balance of wages as a horse-
boy.

The defendant admitted that the amount
was correct, but urged that the plaintiff
was not entitled to any wages, inasmuch as
he was discharged for misconduct. On the
8th February last a robbery of jewellery
occurred in the house, and two men were
sent to goal, one was sent to twelve months
and to be recommended for deportation,
the other was sent to four months. The
plaintiff was found sleeping with two
strangers in his room on the night of the
robbery, and one of these men were con-
victed. The defendant thought of charging
him too, but there being insufficient evidence
he was kept back to give evidence, but he
remained away and did not give

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Asia	3 h	Pateau	Feb. str.	883	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Y'hama & S. F. cisco	K'long Dock
Belgia	3 h	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	1716	Mar. 15	20 P. M. S. S. Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Ban Ledi	3 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	399	Mar. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
Braemar Castle	5 c	Schultze	Ger. str.	1085	Mar. 15	18 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	
Cawdor Castle	4 c	Craig	Brit. str.	1496	Mar. 15	16 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Cooktown & Sydney	
Cheviot	2 h	Watt	Brit. str.	704	Mar. 20	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Cyprenes	5 h	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	Mar. 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Foronia	4 h	Marshall	Brit. str.	1425	Mar. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	Lpk's Wharf
Flamingo	5 c	Couche	Brit. str.	1209	Mar. 15	20 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	
Leonor	5 h	Aranguirro	Span. str.	400	Mar. 20	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	Repairing
Nector	5 c	Courtenay	Brit. str.	1414	Mar. 24	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	Laid up
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	Feb. 13	Aug. Heard & Co.	Saigon	
Pawtuxet	4 k	.....	Amer. str.	280	June 20	Landstein & Co.	S'pore and Australia	25th inst.
Pennambuco	4 h	Hyde	Brit. str.	640	Mar. 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Queensland	4 c	Craig	Brit. str.	1437	Mar. 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Sunda	4 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1083	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Repairing
Tanais	5 c	Reynier	Fch. str.	1720	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes		
Tigre	5 k	Brunet	Fch. str.	1950	Mar. 9	Kwok Acheong		
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9			
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Besse	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Captain	Vancouver's Island	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. sh.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
August	3 k	Rijs	Ger. bg.	274	Mar. 7	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Bua Cao	2 h	Lange	Siam. bk.	340	Mar. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Charité	4 c	Hervé	Fch. bk.	235	Feb. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Bangkok	Repairing
Chart Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Honolulu	
Chateaubriand	4 c	Hurne	Fch. bk.	384	Mar. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	Sual	
Christina A. P.	8 h	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Russell & Co.	Bangkok	
Colombo	2 c	Heuer	Brit. bk.	364	Feb. 8	H. Kier	Yloilo	
Dora	4 k	Ybarte	Span. bg.	320	Mar. 16	Landstein & Co.	Bangkok	
Edmond Gressier	4 c	Fauquet	Fch. bk.	300	Mar. 16	Landstein & Co.	Whampoa	
Edward James	7 c	Forbes	Amer. bk.	623	Mar. 16	Landstein & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Emma	4 c	Grau	Ger. bk.	340	Feb. 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Emeralda	4 c	Hansen	Ger. bk.	788	Feb. 28	Molchers & Co.	Portland	
Fanny	8 c	Rousal	Fch. sh.	1138	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Portland	
Fernosa	4 c	Schweer	Ger. bk.	282	Mar. 8	Molchers & Co.	Portland	
Forward	3 c	Trachan	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Frauz	7 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bk.	670	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Hermann	7 c	Bambach	Ger. sh.	848	Feb. 20	Molchers & Co.	Portland	
Humboldt	4 c	Stolt	Ger. bk.	330	Feb. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Irene	4 c	Hansen	Ger. sch.	276	Mar. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland	
James Wilson	4 c	Pridcaux	Brit. bk.	326	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland	
James Vincombe	7 c	McPherson	Brit. sh.	638	Feb. 4	Beil & Co.	Portland	
Johann Smidt	7 c	Bohkar	Ger. bk.	434	Mar. 20	Wieler & Co.	Portland	
Jonathan Chase	5 k	Curtis	Amer. bk.	693	Mar. 20	Order	Portland	
Lathley Rich	3 c	Levia	Amer. sh.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland	
Lord Macduff	7 c	McDonald	Brit. bk.	627	Jan. 29	Borneo Company	Portland	
Margarite	7 c	Owens	Brit. sh.	864	Mar. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	
Marion	4 c	Howes	Amer. sch.	366	Mar. 8	Olyphant & Co.	Portland	
Mary Whitridge	3 c	Outier	Amer. sh.	862	Mar. 16	Russell & Co.	Portland	
Memento	4 c	Ruwald	Brit. bk.	404	Mar. 10	Captain	Portland	
Nautilus	1 k	Blokey	Brit. bk.	232	Mar. 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Naworth Castle	4 k	Linklater	Brit. bk.	354	Mar. 11	Wieler & Co.	Portland	
Nicoline	4 c	Ahlmann	Ger. bk.	320	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	
Nightingale	3 c	Palmer	Amer. sh.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.	Portland	
Northampton	7 c	Barclay	Brit. sh.	1161	Mar. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Portland	
Rookwood	8 c	Jewell	Brit. bk.	636	Mar. 10	Massageries Maritimes	Portland	
Samuel G. Reed	3 c	White	Amer. sh.	650	Dec. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland	
Sahatra	4 c	Mullin	Amer. sh.	1073	May 16	Frazar & Co.	Portland	
Sydneyham	4 c	Bristow	Brit. sh.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland	
Union	4 c	Merinochevarria	Span. sch.	152	Mar. 4	Remedios & Co.	Portland	
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Canus	Span. bg.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.	Portland	
Wm. Phillips	7 c	Heley	Amer. sch.	593	Mar. 10	Captain	Portland	
Wodan	3 c	Meyer	Ger. bk.	430	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Portland	
WHAMPOA								
Haze	.....	Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Ino	.....	Bannau	Ger. bk.	353	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
CANTON								
Chinkiang	.....	Hogg	Brit. str.	798	Mar. 17	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1400	...	800	Mar. 14	Kühne
Audacious	6 c	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	...	...	Mar. 6	Boyle
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	462	4	100	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 h	British	gun vessel	620	...	...	Feb. 29	C. E. Buckle
Lily	6 c	British	gunboat	2591	...	60	.....	B. E. Cochrane
Moanee	6 k	British	military hospital	295	4	60	.....	Capt. Becker
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	464	...	...	Feb. 27	R. H. Paul
Thistle	K.D.	British	gun vessel	3087	2	...	.....	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	...	.....	Commodore Parish
At Canton								
Egeria	.....	British	steam sloop	727	4	120	Feb. 23	W. F. Castle
Vigilant	.....	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Feb. 16	H. C. D. Ryder

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Mar. 11, 1876.

Chun Sheng	British steamer	Hainan	British
*Douglas	for Hongkong	H. Q. Orsted	Danish
*Forget-me-not	for Chefoo	Honan	American
Fu Sheng	British steamer	Howsang	Chinese
Lulu	for Shanghai	Hupoh	American
Midge	British gunboat	*Lombardy	British
Pallas	German barque	Lord of the Isles	British
Southern Queen	British barque	*Orissa	British
*Yung Ching	for Shanghai	Nagoya Maru	Japanese
		Plymouth Rock	American
		Shanghai	British
		Siu Nanzing	British
		Szechuen	American
		Teheran	British
		Tigre	French
		Tunisi	British

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Mar. 9, 1876.

Aden	Chinese	Aden	Chinese
Atalanta	German	Adele	American schooner
Apin	British	Alma	American barque
*Chinkiang	British	Benjamin Aymer	American barque
Diomed	British	Condon	German brig
Dragon	British	Cuba	British barque
Fire Queen	American	Eliza Shaw	British ship
Foodchow	British		
Fungshun	Chinese		
Fychow	American		

Freestrader	British schooner
Gosiena	Dutch schooner
Gosine Brons	German barque
Hilda	British barque
Janet	British brig
Leucadia	for London
Lunan	British brig
Oscar Vidal	British barque
Otto	German brig
Rowena	British schooner
Tikania	for New York
Tokatea	British ship
Urutia	Norw. brig
Vesta	American brig
Warden Appleby	British brig
Windhover	British ship

MEN-OF-WAR.

Ashuelot	American corvette
Kearsarge	American corvette
Kestrel	British gunboat
La Clocheterie	French corvette
Monocacy	American corvette
Palos	American gunboat
Tennessee	American corvette
Thalia	British corvette
Yantic	American gun vessel

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

Mr Brereton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Holmes for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he made a contract with the defendant to be supplied with 1000 lamps for the Macao Government. The defendant had not so many of the kind he wanted, and it was therefore agreed that he was to have 760 of one quality and 240 of another. The defendant sent him only 250 of the first kind and the whole quantity of the second. The remaining 500 of the first kind were sent him comprised of three qualities, and the Governor of Macao refused to take them. Thus he lost the contract with the Macao Government, according to which he was to receive 70 cents each lamp for the first lot of 260 kind, and 90 cents each for the remaining 500 first-quality lamps. He was to pay 37 cents to the defendant for each lamp. As he lost the contract with the Macao Government for supplying the remaining 500 lamps, he therefore sued the defendant for the difference between 37 cents and 90 cents each lamp.

Cross-examined:—I had an agent here named Mr Bastos who negotiated with the defendant, but I saw him afterwards. I do not know that Mr Bastos had paid the defendant 37 cents each for the first kind and 40 cents for the second kind. I had paid Mr Bastos first \$250 and \$175. I paid him at the rate of 40 cents each for the first kind, and 37 cents each for the second kind. I do not know why Mr Bastos made a deduction of 3 cents for each of the second kind. I do not know that Mr Bastos had taken delivery of all the lamps before the 20th January last and paid for them. I have not settled accounts with Mr Bastos yet.

Re-examined:—Mr Bastos bought the lamps for me and I have agreed to give him a commission of 5 per cent. It would amount to from \$25 to \$30 for the whole 1000. I am in the employ of the Government. I do not carry on business on my own account. The Government requested me to buy these lamps. I was not acting on behalf of the Government in the purchase of these lamps. The Government only asked me to buy the lamps. The Government was to buy them from me.

Mr E. M. Bastos, a clerk in Messrs Siemens & Co., was called. He made an agreement with the defendant to supply 1000 Municipal Council of Macao with 1000 kerosene lamps. The defendant agreed to supply 760 of one quality and 240 of another pattern. He heard from the plaintiff afterwards that the second batch of 500 was refused by the Macao Government.

The plaintiff was recalled and stated that he made the contract with Mr Lopez, a member of the Council. It was not in writing. Plaintiff set forth, however, his terms, and they were accepted.

The defendant was examined. He proved delivery and payment. He had told Mr Bastos that the second lot would be all of long-burner lamps. He wanted defendant to give him credit, but defendant wanted cash. Mr Bastos then told him to call at Messrs Siemens & Co. Two or three days after Mr Bastos came himself and brought the money to him. He paid for the whole 1000 lamps, deducting 3 cents for each of the last 500 lamps. He afterwards came to his shop and made a "bobby," saying the Macao Government refused to take them because of the chimney. He managed to change 370 of them, promising to change the remaining 130. When he had them ready, Mr Bastos said "alla no wanchas." When Mr Bastos came the first time, he was distinctly shown two kinds of lamps. Mr Bastos told him that he wanted the lamps for Callao. There was nothing said about Mr Bastos or the Macao Government.

He debited Mr Bastos with the transaction, (shows an entry to that effect in his book). He only first saw Mr Marques this year; had never seen him at last year, when Mr Bastos made the bargain with him and took delivery. The plaintiff came after Mr Bastos had told defendant that the Government did not want the lamps.

Cross-examined:—I did not address the boxes to Mr Marques. Mr Bastos marked one box and told me to mark the rest like that.

Lee Chun Ting, accountant to the defendant, said he knew Mr Bastos. He bought some lamps of his master. The entry in the book was made by witness.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not hear Mr Bastos say that the lamps were intended for Callao. He only heard so from his master.

As to Kwan, assistant accountant in the defendant's shop, was called. He generally supported the defence.

Mr Bastos was recalled and said that he never mentioned the name of Callao as being the destination of the lamps.

Mr Holmes having summed up, Mr Brereton wished to reply, but as it was getting dark, the case was adjourned till Friday next.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALL.)
March 21, 1876.

HOUSE BREAKING.

Regina v. Lo Ahn and two others.
Lo Ahn, Ho Ahn and Lee Pak Chan, a cripple, were indicted for having broken into the house of Mr Thos Hallowell, the proprietor of the "Star Tavern," on the 20th Feb. last, with intent to steal an iron safe containing jewellery and money.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs M. B. Polisswallah, Charles Fiebel, M. De Souza, Andrew Smith, F. Guedes, W. H. Notley, and G. A. Kneebone. Mr E. Herbst did not answer to his name.

The facts of the case were briefly these. On the evening of the 20th February last, about 9 o'clock, all the inmates of the house were down in the shop when the house boy reported to Mrs Hallowell that he believed a robbery had been committed in the house. On going up to examine, she found that some thieves had been visiting the house and had ransacked every room and filled the contents of several wardrobes. A small iron safe containing about \$1,500 worth of jewellery, money and securities for money to the extent of a few hundreds more, was untouched from its fets to the floor and was in the act of being removed. An alarm having been given, the thieves fled, but a state of blood was followed up to a house in the same neighbourhood, and from the instrumentality of a watchman and a coolie the first prisoner was arrested. He confessed the crime, and assisted the Police in trying to arrest his accomplices.

The Attorney General applied to amend the indictment, as it was not clear as to the time entry was effected. He would therefore alter the charge from burglary to house-breaking.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty, but the

second and third prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was then called to prove the case against the 2nd and 3rd prisoners. In the end the 2nd prisoner was acquitted, the Attorney General not pressing the charge. The 3rd prisoner was found guilty, inasmuch as he was proved to have acted as watchman to the robbers.

The first prisoner was sent to three years' penal servitude, and the 3rd prisoner to two years' hard labour. His Lordship observed that the hard labour would probably be confined to needle work, the 3rd prisoner being a tailor by profession. This, however, would depend on his conduct in the gaol.

The watchman and coolie were then called up and commended for their exertions in the arrest of the first prisoner. The coolie's conduct did him great credit. He not only showed that he was an honest man, but that he was earnest in putting down robbery, and his creditable conduct led to the conviction of the first prisoner. His conduct was not only deserving of commendation but of reward. His Lordship had no power to give him any reward, but would recommend him to the notice of H. E. the Governor, who would reward him in whatever amount he thought proper. As to the watchman, he also assisted in the arrest of the first prisoner, although the part he took was not so prominent as that of the last man. He would, however, be recommended also to the Governor for reward. Both of them would hear something further in reference to this case, but if they did not within a week, they might go to Capt. Deane.

BREACH OF CONDITIONAL PARDON.

Regina v. Chan Ahoh.

Chan Ahoh was indicted on two counts, one charging him with a breach of his conditional pardon, and the other with attempting to break into a house with intent to commit a felony therein.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to having returned to the Colony in violation of his pardon.

At the suggestion of the Court, the Attorney General withdrew the one count as being more than that on the other.

In passing sentence, his Lordship observed that ever since 1868, the prisoner had been spending a life in crime. He was sent to three months' hard labour on two occasions, and once to two months. The next time he was in gaol was in May 1871, when he was sent to three years' penal servitude. The Government took compassion on him and remitted a portion of his sentence on condition of his leaving the Colony for ever. He was, however, found in the Colony on the 25th February last, in violation of the conditions of his pardon, and under very suspicious circumstances, which his Lordship would not go into at present.

The prisoner was then sent to three years' penal servitude.

This closed the sessions for the current month. Mr Herbst, the absenting juror, was called up when the Court resumed this afternoon, and was cautioned for his absence. He ought to have been fined, but his Lordship said he would excuse him this time.

A Chinaman charged with the larceny of some money which had been paid him in excess by mistake, was discharged by proclamation, a *nolle prosequi* having been entered against him.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. D. News.)

Our Chefoo correspondent sends us a translation of the proclamation lately issued by the Governor of Shanghai, ordering the coast to be planted with trees. Each village is to plant its own share of coast, ten rows deep.

It is rumoured that an arrangement has been come to between Russia and China, that the former shall evacuate Hsien and Koksang in favour of the latter, on payment of Tls. 10,000,000; and that China is about to ask for a loan of Tls. 20,000,000 to be devoted partly to this and partly to other objects.

A notice to mariners appears to the effect that a junk having carried away the mast which formerly marked the wreck of the *Litmore*, a black nun buoy has been temporarily moored immediately below the wreck, and in line with it and the Wousung light-house; but it is intended shortly to replace the black buoy with a green one, having the word "wreck" painted on it, in white letters.

At the sale of Griffins on the 11th there was a numerous attendance, and a somewhat brisk competition. Twenty-four animals were offered, of which thirteen were sold, the top price obtained being Tls. 150, descending to Tls. 84, Tls. 60, down to Tls. 80.

At noon on the 11th a gang of 10 or 12 boiler-makers, who had been employed on board the steamer *Diamond* moored to Messrs Butterfield and Swire's buoy off the Hong-kew Wharf, were leaving the vessel for dinner. They all got into a sampan, which being much overcrowded, immediately capsized. The occupants were, however, all saved, some by life-buoys thrown from the steamer, some by a cargo-boat lying astern and others by a European boat which happened to be near. The excitement had hardly subsided when the steamer *Nanking*, steaming up on the flood tide, had a very narrow escape from coming into collision with the steamer *Nevada*, which was under weigh to get alongside the M.B. Wharf. She just managed to clear her, but only at the expense of running down a native ballast boat with three men on board. As soon as the accident occurred, the American man-of-war *Yantic* sent several boats to render assistance. The junk, being bottom up, was towed by the river Police to the shore at the garden entrance. Two of the men were picked up, but one is still missing. The others state that he was down below when the accident occurred.

Another mob of twenty-five Griffins was offered for sale by auction on the 13th at the Horse Bazaar. Competition was even more brisk than on Saturday, twenty-three of the animals being sold at prices ranging from Tls. 12 to Tls. 100, only three being sold under the latter price.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 24th and 26th February, contain a memorial from Prince Kung as head of a Special Council appointed to consider proposals for improving the administration of Formosa. The proposed development of coal mining is referred

to, and an intention is shown to introduce a better system of Government.

The C. C. S. N. Report shows a profit on the year's working of Tls. 69,387. A dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid, absorbing Tls. 22,187, and the remainder has been paid in steamers property-account to meet the loss in the sale of the *Nanking*. The *Dragon* has been also sold and the fleet now consists of comparatively new steamers. The Reserve Fund stands at Tls. 62,522.

The annual meeting of the S. S. N. Co. was held on the 16th, 28 shareholders being present. The report shows a net gain on the year's working of Tls. 196,000, being Tls. 10,000 more than in 1874. A dividend of Tls. 7 per cent. has been paid, absorbing Tls. 137,500. Tls. 43,500 have been returned to contributors of freight, and Tls. 15,207 are carried to Reserve.—The Insurance and Depreciation Fund stands at Tls. 388,011, after writing Tls. 80,000 off the cost of steamers property, &c., in the following proportions:—Tls. 27,900 off the value of machinery and old iron; Tls. 25,000 off the *Fuyi-yama*; Tls. 15,000 off the *Hivato*; Tls. 10,000 off the *Shanai*; and Tls. 2,500 off the *Seochuen*.—It was stated that the steamers are registered in the name of "President of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company," the name being changed in case of change of President; the property in the name of "The President of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company," and the Bonds in that of "The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company."—Reference was made to the accident to the *Fuyi-yama*, and it was stated that this had not operated unfavorably against her with the Chinese. She had been carrying full cargoes since her repair. Messrs. Fitz (President), Bell, Nielsen, Vickers and Hitch were re-elected directors.

(Courier.)

The rumour that the Chinese Government is about to pay Russia ten millions of taels indemnity as the price of Russia's withdrawal from Khokang, is, we believe, entirely unfounded. The Russians are only occupying the Khokang until the Chinese place a sufficient contingent of native troops there to preserve internal order. This done, they profess themselves willing to retire at once.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Captain of the *Ping On* for a copy of the *Ming Sun* of the 4th instant. We notice that another serious accident occurred at the Takasima coal-mine on the previous Sunday, and although our contemporary is not in possession of any particulars it believes that the disaster will put a stop to the working for some time. It arose from a portion of the hauling machinery giving way, and as the broken part cannot be replaced in Nagasaki they will have to wait till they can get it from elsewhere.

KIUKIANG.

(News.)

The murderers of the Cantonese boy employed on board the *Hornet*, have not been apprehended but the authorities have offered a reward of Tls. 100.—The fines imposed on several residents for non-registration have been remitted on appeal to Shanghai. Besides the arguments advanced by the appellants, it seems that the Consular notification gave people to the 25th February, to register; yet the gentlemen fined registered on the 26th; and still the penalty was inflicted.—The weather continues very rainy.

KWAI-CHOW.

A Correspondent of the Shanghai *Courier*, writing from Kwai-yang-fu on the 13th inst. says:—In my last the 23rd ult. I told you that several cities had been taken by the rebels and that troops were being sent against the insurgents. Most of these troops have gone over with their arms and munitions of war, but it is my opinion that the real thing that is wanting is money. If the Imperial Government would only pay the troops, and allow mines to be worked and roads to be made, the Chinese, who are as a rule very pacific, would not give much trouble. Several mercury mines have been opened, but the capital is too small to work them. I now learn from a reliable source, that a band of T'ai-p'ing rebels, who have been committing depredations in Tong-King for the last few years, have now returned to their native province Kwang-si, and about a month ago they sacked Peh-tseh Tsin, a city of considerable importance on the bank of the Whun-shui Kiang, a river which takes its rise in Kwai-chow, and empties itself into the sea at Canton. Should this band of T'ai-p'ing work their way into this province, matters won't be mended!

YUNNAN.

(News.)

Although we are still without direct news of Mr Grosvenor's party since the 1st January, we are glad to hear that intelligence of their movements up to the 3rd ult. has been received at the Legation, through the T'ung-li Yamen. They had retraced their steps to a point near Suchau-fu, and had proceeded thence by the overland route via Chao-p'ing-fu in Yunnan, to their destination. This corroborates, while giving some further details, the news which we received ten days ago from Hankow, and we may rest satisfied that the party was all right on the date mentioned. Retrogression seems to have been rendered necessary by a short cut, which they had attempted, proving impracticable.

CHIEFOO.

The monotony of our winter was broken in upon by the arrival of the *Millet* on the 25th of February, bringing bags upon bags of newspapers. The overland Courier with letters only, anticipated the *Millet* by three days. It was some consolation for the long isolation to learn that you have had nothing but dull rainy days, while we have been enjoying the most delightful clear frosty weather that can well be imagined. There's no doubt about it, Chefoo is the place. We hope your invalids and seekers after pleasure will not commit the vulgar mistake of going to Japan again this year. And apropos of that, it may interest you to know that a grand new Palace Hotel is being built on the beach by a local architect, for their special accommodation. A new Club House too is being built on the land adjoining. It will be a commodious building and in a good position.

The only bit of public news that I have to give you, is that a happy thought

to have struck the Provincial authorities, of fortifying the whole of the Province by planting a lot of trees all round the coast. Whether this is meant as an excuse for a squeeze, or whether it is meant to be carried out, I cannot say, but at any rate a huge proclamation has appeared on the subject. I have been favoured with a rough translation, a copy of which I send you. If it is really attempted to put the thing in force, the price of young trees will rise in the market—there is no doubt about that. During the Formosan excitement, a similar order was issued to all local magistrates to supply an enormous quantity of ox-hides. One energetic official, anxious to earn an extra step, managed by buying up all the hides far and near to raise his quota, and was sending them to the provincial Capital when a counter edict was issued, saying that the Formosan difficulty being settled, no hides were required. For the next six months, hides were a drug on the market, and our friend knew to his cost the difference between the buying and selling price. It is more than probable that he will be in no hurry to buy trees.

8th March.

Japan.

(Mail.)

Among the passengers who left Japan by the mail of Friday last was Mr. R. H. Brunton, the engineer and constructor of the Lighthouse on this coast—a zealous, intelligent, sturdy and honest servant of this Government, whose works will remain for generations as beneficent monuments of his labours. Mr. Brunton's services were acknowledged just prior to his departure by a complimentary letter from the Minister of Public Works and a present of two thousand yen from the public purse.

A notification from H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires has been issued calling attention to one issued by the Prime Minister to the effect that the Trade Dollar and the yen of the old coinage will henceforward be received as of equal value in the payment of Customs and all other dues.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* gives the intelligence that the Department of Public Industry has decided to send twelve young Japanese to India—Assam presumably—with a view to their acquiring a knowledge of the mode of manipulating black tea. They are to leave by the next mail steamer.

The Envoys who went to Corea have returned to Tokio where they were received with demonstrations of lively satisfaction. They were honoured with audiences of the Mikado, who expressed to them his warm appreciation of their successful services. The following is an outline of the Treaty, which was signed on the 27th ult. The full text has not yet been published.

Art. I.—Corea is to be recognised as an independent country. No more tribute is to be paid to Japan.

II.—Opens three ports to trade. Fusan to be open from this date.

Second port to be opened in fifteen months. The third port to be open in twenty months.

Ports 2 and 3 to be hereafter selected. All Japanese vessels wrecked on the coast are to receive every assistance, both to people and property.

III.—The Japanese Government has permission to survey the Korean Coast with the vessels of the Japanese Navy.

IV.—The Regulations for Trade are to be arranged within six months.

V.—The Korean Officials shall not interfere with the commerce between the two nations. A Korean Legation to be opened in Yedo. A Japanese Legation to be opened in Kofu.

The attention of the Board of Consuls is urgently demanded to the question of having a properly certificated body of Pilots for this port. In the late case of the wreck of the *Surprise*, which was attributed by the Court of Enquiry appointed to sit on the case, to the incompetency of David Shields, then in charge of the vessel, David Christian, a witness, gave testimony in regard to Shields, which, if true, proves him absolutely disqualified for such an avocation as that of a pilot. It may be argued that we rarely hear of accidents to vessels coming up the Bay, and the contention must be received as worth something. But the Court of Enquiry recorded its sense of the great importance of ascertaining the competency of the men who act as pilots on this coast, and called the attention of the Board of Consuls to the subject. It is to be hoped that this will produce the desired result.

(Gazette.)

An accident occurred on the morning of the 3rd inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock on board the S. S. *Japan* (*Suruga-Maru*). The engineer, an experienced European, was getting up steam for the purpose of turning the engines, when a portion of the bottom of the boiler fell out, allowing an escape of hot water and steam. A Japanese fireman was badly scalded, and was removed at once to Noge Hospital. His injuries are so severe that he is not expected to live. A Chinaman was also scalded, his feet only being injured. The *Japan* is the property of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.—[Since the above was written, we hear that the unfortunate Japanese fireman is dead.]

A Japanese Custom House officer has been complained against by a Mr. Pass for violently assaulting him. The case is under investigation before the Governor of Kanagawa.

General Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General, having been commissioned by Captain Johnson, late Master of the *Surprise*, on behalf of the underwriters of the vessel, to place 1,000 yen at the disposal of Captain Matsumura, for the services rendered by himself, his officers, and crew on board the *Surprise*, proceeded in the *Seagull*, to Uraga, on the 8th instant to execute the commission. Captain Matsumura received General Van Buren in a manner suited to his rank, himself and his officers being in full uniform. The General, on the party descending to the cabin of the *Fuyi-yama*, made known to the Captain the object of his visit, and in procuring the object of it to be divided amongst the men as he thought fit. The Captain might think fit, said that he had "accepted the commission with the greater pleasure because such acts of courtesy and kindness as were performed by

the officers and crew of the *Fuyi-yama* in this instance, were creditable to human nature and tended to increase the esteem in which Japan was held by other nations of the earth." Captain Matsumura replied, regretting that he had not been able to do more when the *Surprise* was washed on shore; the officers and men of another ship, the *Setsu-kwan*, had assisted to save property from the wreck, and deserved praise equally with his own officers and men. He said, however, that he could not accept the present without the permission of his Government; and begged General Van Buren to communicate with them. This the General promised to do if the Captain would send him a letter stating the facts as they had occurred, relative to the assistance rendered. After partaking of refreshments, the visitors were shown over the ship, after which they took their departure, when the U. S. ensign was run up at the foremast of the *Fuyi-yama*, and a salute of nine guns was fired in honor of General Van Buren.

The following scraps are taken from the columns of the *Minato Shinbun*:—

Notice is given to the In, Sho, Cho, Fu and Ken that the expenses of the respective offices must not exceed those of 1875, and an estimate of the possible minimum of expenditure for the ensuing year must be sent to the Finance Department. We learn that the total number of passengers by the Railway during 1875 was 1,081,243, giving a revenue of yen 235,194,535. The Goods Traffic produced yen 17,948,731. Total, yen 253,057,266.

Another of those poor unfortunates known as prodigies has arrived in Kobe. It is a boy within two months of completing his seventh year, who is adept at the difficult work of writing Chinese and mixed characters in a first class "hand" and is also equally deft with his pen in pen-and-ink drawing. His skill is such that his sketches fetch from 10 to 30 sen each, according to size. The studio of the poor child is daily besieged with visitors. We wonder how much longer he will last under the pressure. It is reported that he may go to Tokio. If such be the case it may be that a good fit of sea-sickness may drive the study out of his brain to the strengthening and conserving his vital forces. If no such fortunate change befall him, we are afraid he will soon go the way of most of such precocious geniuses.—*Hogo News*.

We learn that numbers of cattle are dying along the Southern Coast, more especially between Kagothima and Kumamoto, from a pestilential scourge by which they were attacked. The local Government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the playing of cattle for food unless they pass a successful examination before an inspector and be pronounced free from disease.—*Nagasaki Express*.

The *Hochi Shinbun* gives the following intelligence respecting the expedition to Corea.—When the Japanese Envoys, Messrs. Kuroda and Inouye, entered into negotiations with the Koreans, the latter occupied many days in double dealing, and without entering at all upon the discussion of the points at issue, to the great annoyance of the Ambassadors, who at last re-embarked on board the man-of-war *Genbu-maru*. On their return to the man-of-war in the Bay of Koko, most of the Koreans seemed to be much pleased, thinking that the Ambassadors had returned to their own country and were going to give Corea no more trouble, because the British (sic) and French war-vessels left their coast without making any difficulty. But a few of them were frightened saying that the Ambassadors would shortly return with strong reinforcements of troops and war-ships. Then the Koreans were seized with alarm and sent to beg the Ambassadors to delay their departure. When the treaty of peace was at length concluded an aged Korean told one of the members of the Embassy, that until then he had imagined that there was no enemy in the world, able to invade the country of the Koreans, who thought this was not yet time to adopt the advances of civilization; but fortunately heaven had dissipated, by means of Japanese, the dark clouds of ignorance which covered them.

The Ambassadors having presented a watch and gun to a Korean, on both of which European letters were engraved, he at first objected to receive them, as they were part of the manufactures of foreign barbarians. But the Ambassadors having explained that the letters were harmless, they only indicated the names of the makers, he received them with thanks at last; and in his turn presented several things without value to the Ambassadors. Among them were some volumes of *Shioho* (the doctrine of Confucius) and these are the best of his presents. The Koreans laughed at the Japanese for having given up their faith in the teaching of Confucius. In the city of Koko and its vicinity all the houses are thatched with rushes except the public buildings and temples where the image of Confucius is worshipped. The representative of the Korean government, named Shinken, with whom the terms of the treaty were discussed, is an aged man, and has retired from public business for many years. But he was specially called upon by the government to transact this business with Japan.

TIMOR.

The following intelligence from Timor is translated from the *Batavia Dagblad* of the 29th ult.—"There is here a grievance against a new regulation which, though it dates from the 1st Feb. 1875, will properly speaking be only now put in force. This regulation is to the effect that Captains of foreign vessels who come to Timor to procure pearl divers to work on the N. W. Coast of Australia, must deposit the sum of 200 guilders with the Resident of Timor, for every Timorese they may take away along with them, as security for their return. The abominations of Kidnapping in every form have often been so widespread in the Australian Archipelago, that we prize highly the care with which this regulation, to guard against similar abuses. But, this does not take away the fact that, before the beginning of the season from September to April, the coming into operation of this regulation can no longer be deferred as was done last year on account of insufficient notice; as the same notice is to be carried out, people have not to work making calculations, and have found that a deposit of 200 guilders a head reaches a formidable amount. Last year there were ten vessels which conveyed away 350 Timorese divers. This gives about 35

divers per vessel, and thus a deposit of no less than an average of 7,000 guilders would be required from each captain, as security that the divers should be back within 13 months,—an exception being naturally made regarding well-verified natural death. Such amounts deter the owners of, or contractors for, pearl fisheries. At Macassar and Singapore, the only security required is that of two heads of families, inhabitants of those places. Should these pecuniary deposits as security be adhered to, it is much to be feared that 350 Timorese, who yearly earn a total amount of 50,000 guilders will be deprived of work,—a consideration which certainly has its weight. The engaging of divers will soon begin,—perhaps in time, a trial of a strict system of securities may be made. Such a trial may be made the more easily and safely because the present Resident, Mr. Verstege, possesses and deserves general confidence."—*Straits Times*.

Two following statistics are given by the *Overland Courier*:—The Customs revenue for the past year amounted to \$29,624,104; that the imports of goods subject to ad valorem duty (exclusive of free goods, the value of which would materially swell the amount) reached to \$219,524, and our exports including gold to \$264,466. During the year there have been 115 vessels entered foreign, registered tonnage 73,389 tons; outwards, 119, tonnage 69,511; and coastwise, 94 vessels, tonnage, 10,835; 87 have cleared, tonnage 12,785. Twenty-three vessels have come southwards through Torres Straits, and twenty-four have cleared for the East by the same route. 162,944 oz. gold have been exported, as declared at the Customs, value \$651,157. This, however, does not include large quantities exported secretly, to avoid payment of Customs agents' fees.

Quotations.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876.
OPIUM.—New Panna, cash, 620
" Old Panna, cash, 625
" New Panna, cash, 620
" Old Panna, cash, 625
" New Malwa, cash, 680
" Old Malwa, cash, 680
" Allowance Tael, 0 a 28
" Old Malwa, cash, 680
" Allowance Tael, 0 a 16
CAMPBELL, ... 141 a 144
QUICKSILVER, ... 84
SALT-PETRE, ... 42 a 64

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 8/11
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 8/11
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 221
" Bombay, demand, ... 221
" Shanghai, demand, ... 728
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 728
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. 11, ...
Sycee, ...
Mexicans, ... 28.30
Gold Leaf, ... 6.18
English Sovereigns, ... 6.20
Australian Sovereigns, ... 7 a 9
Discount, ...

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 2 per cent. prem.
I. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$495
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 50 p. dia. ex div.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$675
Chinese Insurance Co., \$202
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 57
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 625
H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., 6 dia.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. ...
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 724
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$524 dia.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., ... 63.4
Do. 4 P.M., ... 65
Do. Maximum, ... 65
Do. Minimum, over night, ... 58
BAROMETER.—9 A.M., ... 30.200
Do. 4 P.M., ... 30.132

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"THESSALIA," Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on
THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at
Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the
Office until 2 p.m. on the 29th inst.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PARCELS
ARE REQUIRED.
A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overseas Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shipper to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bill of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods shipped
by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc30

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. ap1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be
despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 18th
April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,
Hongkong, March 13, 1876. ap16

ON SALE
THE
CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-
torical, Mythological, and General
Literary Reference.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MATHERS.
Price: \$3.

Shanghai,.....KELLY & Co.
Hongkong,....."CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further
notice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARRBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPLANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.
CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against
undivided Dividends, Interest, or
Bonus, are requested to present same for
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to grant Insurances at current
rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

NOW READY.

FIENG-SHUI; or, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. REIL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. REIL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-
lots from Reef Island, from this date.
Outward bound Vessels can secure
FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to
the Undersigned at Praya Central, No. 29.

The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the
main-mast.

H. F. STUART,
Hongkong, April 5, 1875. ap5

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Ma CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV, No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.
The Folk-lore of China.
Pao-ze: The Cleopatra of China.
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Interchange with
China.

One Page from Choo Foo-tze.
The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-Necked Tree.
Phallid Worship.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations—
Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committee of the Relig-
ious Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee.
Chinese Wills.
Chinese-Breath-Loading Guns.
History of the Maritime Provinces.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,
J. PEIL,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO
(Germany.)

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

HONG LISTS.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the
occupation of Messrs KAYAL & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSE
& Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguiar
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F.
DEGENAR.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)
The Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.

The Dwelling House No. 48, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.)
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's
Road East, with Godown attached.
Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to
FURDON & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS,
on the Praya.

Apply to
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zeland Street.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 3, Pejdard's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.
Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 18, 1876.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.
Highest, Lowest
Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Racon, English, lb. 400 300

Footchow, 160 150

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 120

Beef Corned, catty 120 100

Roset, 140 120

Soup, 80 70

Steak, 140 120

Bullheads' Brains, per set 50 40

Tongue, fresh, each 250 200

corned, 400 350

Head, 1000 700

Heart, 150 110

Feet, 60 50

Kidneys, 80 60

Tail, 120 110

Liver, catty 80 70

Tripe (undressed), catty 40 30

Calves' Head and Feet, net 500 450

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

Chinese, 200 160

English, 400 390

Mutton Chop, 200 180

Leg, 200 180

Shoulder, 160 140

Liver, 120 110

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

Feet, 120 110

Fry, 110 100

Head, 110 100

Heart, 70 50

Kidneys, 70 60

Liver, lb. 120 110

Pork Chop, catty 140 130

Corned, 180 120

Leg, 140 180